

OR CHIEFTAINS

General ... or The Warrior Chieftain

MATERIAL FOR EXCERPT

Re: U.S. ECONOMICS vs. HUMAN VALUES

Comments on U.S. foreign policy (vs. human values, J.G.), for later selective insertion:

"The United States and the Price of Stability"

(Quotations, including above sub-title, from "The Roots of American Foreign Policy", by Gabriel Kolko, Beacon Press, Boston, 1969.

p. 78: "Under Conditions in which the United States has been the major beneficiary of a world economy geared to serve it, the continued, invariable American opposition to basic innovations and reforms in world economic relations is entirely predictable. Not merely resistance to stabilizing commodity and price agreements on non-tied grants and loans, but to every needed production change has characterized United States policy toward the Third World. In short, the United States is today the bastion of the ancien régime, of stagnation and continued poverty for the Third World." (Italics supplied).

JG: It was largely because our paranoid official dogma had prevented the development of a consensus of genuine understanding to support the far reaching changes which had been initiated by President Kennedy that there occurred in Washington the phenomenon of such ready acceptances of his removal and the overnight acceptance of the reversal of our foreign policy back to that desired by the military with its inflexible ideology, its war against history. His successor, Lyndon Johnson, knew whereof he spoke when he repeatedly referred to government by "consensus" (a consensus of misunderstanding would have been more precise). The shipment of half a million Americans into Vietnam (but see the Pentagon papers). He lost it only when too many bodies of young Americans had been flown back in refrigerated planes, giving the lie to the endless pronouncements of American victories in the field and revealing instead that he had allowed the military to lead us into disaster.

x/7/a

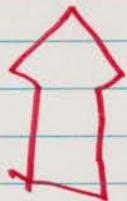
JG: It should be kept in mind that prior to Kennedy's election as President and the changes he then began to make in foreign policy -- and subsequent to his elimination -- a substantial sector of the American government was committed to the notion that peaceful co-existence was impossible (even though it was the nuclear era), and that the support of colonial rule, however corrupt and however hated by the subjects under colonial rule, provided a mode of developing bulwarks against "revolutionary activities", which were regarded as examples of a unified, world-wide Communist plot to upset the status quo. In adopting a militant program of defending the status quo around the globe -- by a complexity of mutual defense pacts and, as time would demonstrate, even by military intervention, the United States had developed, without any real awareness, an imperialism of its own. And in the American government there was no stronger opponent of imperialism than John Kennedy.

Part of
Chapter 4

(at some point
of the Pentagon)

The Armor Christam (goes
into THE
WAR MACHINE)

□ Good leader in material in
Fullbright intro to military aspects
(re: military influence foreign policy!)



~~and
Sunday
Nov. 11th~~

~~End of Pt I
America + the Cold
War ...~~

The warrior christam

~~moved in from
back ...~~

Voice of dissent

The junior Senator from Massachusetts

Part II

The Inheritance

Power ...

JFK senior p. to JCS
(Missile Crisis, etc., concern
re power base)

523-4578

0*ct

348-6629

Cell Pitcher

Controversy for Lou Monahan

Dave McNeill, Jr., leading

~~John Davidson = 2 weeks~~

One

D Survival
and

D Strategic

w/c

being imposed upon them
by the New Frontier.

The warrior shifters continued their efforts to "save the country" in the face of the new civilian leadership to whose policies they so vehemently objected. In early 1961, "seminars" conducted by the military to propagate the populace.

"Strategy for Survival" conferences were set up by Major General William C. Bullard in Arkansas. "Project Alert" action was conducted in Minneapolis from April 24-29. "Project Alert" was held in Pensacola, Florida, and supported by the Navy Headquarters there. A war-fare seminar was conducted in Pittsburgh with Adm. Merrill Ward was the main speaker. ("Farewell America" by James Mapes, op. cit., pp. 141-142). □ Dates?

cont'd
3/4
3/5

In California, "Project Alert" under the auspices of the Navy conducted a five day seminar in Los Angeles subsequently held another day down at Santa Barbara. The featured speaker was Admiral Santa Strom Thurman, a reserve Army General, who said the country was being betrayed by a "No Win" policy in Washington. Meanwhile, the Navy eventually changed the sponsorship of "Project Alert" to the civilian cousins, the Navy League and Marine Corps League and the Navy League.

Admiral Strom Thurman

K

Before JFK

men

is

potential

a South Viet Nam until we invented it and arranged to have it call upon us for military aid. The coincidence was that the one place we chose to send a force of half a million in a war of conquest also happened to be one of the richest sources of mineral riches in the world. South East Asia was a treasure trove for the military, containing not only minerals valuable in their own right, but containing as well minerals which were regarded by the Americans as higher than the Americans in the highest council of the own American government as vitally important to American national security. It is doubtful that we would have chosen to send overseas with such vigor and speed a call for help to save a democracy located in some arid wasteland. We are not incapable of engaging in noble endeavor responding to calls for help helping them but we prefer those endeavors which have practical consequences not only remind us of our virtue but have practical results as well.

Before JFK

Conspiracy of Dulles

in view

of Dulles

Coincidence seems to wind its way through the story much as Turtle Creek wanders through the environs of Dallas.

For example, when President Kennedy came into office, the Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency was General Charles P. Cabell of Dallas, Texas. That same year his brother, Earle Cabell, became Mayor of Dallas. It was General Cabell who, in the early dawn hours of the Bay of Pigs, pleaded with President Kennedy for American air support of the C.I.A. sponsored invasion. The new President, somewhat reluctant to begin his administration with the ~~Third World~~ ~~time~~ ~~as~~ ~~bring~~ such obvious American aggression, carrying without the possible refusal to authorize such tactical air support. General Cabell ~~says~~ advanced the ~~thought~~ proposition that the American tactical air support could be launched from Naval aircraft. It is not incriminating, necessarily, for one man to be both the brother of the Mayor of Dallas and also to be the ~~Deputy~~ Deputy Director of the C.I.A., however it was a circumstance which many citizens would have found interesting had they ever been informed of that fact.

Another example is immediately after Kennedy's assassination, the his unsworn successor appointed ~~selected~~ Allen Dulles, the Director of the Central

Intelligence Agency, ~~Allen~~ at the time of the Bay of Pigs disaster — ~~generally considered~~ which was caused in part by the absence of ~~any~~ any effective air cover — was Allen Dulles. Two and a half years later, when President Kennedy's ~~an~~ unsworn successor appointed the Warren Commission to ~~study~~ inquire into ~~the~~ ~~assassination~~ Kennedy's ~~murders~~ of the man he selected to participate in the inquiry was Allen Dulles. It was Dulles who ~~said~~ subsequently stated that the Warren Commission hearings should not be published "because the American people don't read".

Another example: when the United States, under Lyndon Johnson ~~as~~ escalated the conflict in Viet Nam by sending over half a million troops and instituting heavy bombing, ~~there~~ the reason given was that...

Russia
should return
war = return
to forward: "we sent"
for 1950's/60's

Before JFK

(first class)

It is not that the Communists, whether Russian or Chinese, were too altruistic to be engaged in ~~such a~~ a multiplicity of diversions against the America. Being Human, as we are, they undoubtedly have equally vicious propensities.. However, at the time General LaBell spoke ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ the two ~~now~~ Communist Russia and Communist China were deeply immersed in bringing the industrial revolution, which we had long since completed, to their respective countries. They are still deeply involved in ~~that~~ ~~now~~ completing that arduous and complex advancement.

~~Consequently~~, the only major power engaged in building an ~~empire~~ ^{of the globe} was at the time of General LaBell's ominous warning was the United States. During the long years in which the Pentagon sought to make ~~most~~ of the planet bring most of the planet under ~~our~~ ^{not} to major ~~shaking~~ America itself, under its dominion. However, the development of the attempted development of a Pax Americana around the globe, somewhat rationalized over two decades off Pentagon propaganda as necessary defense against the "Communist plot to take over" the world was more relevantly a diversion of American foreign policy than it was of Russia foreign policy.

"From where I sit ..."

part
part

Baldwin
(Cable)
various
years
etc.)

Part 15B
etc.)

Don't forget Duller X

(The Warfare Chapter)

General Emmett "Rosie" O'Donnell of the Air Force,
in 1951 ~~said~~ wanted to use the atomic bomb on Communist
China. "They'll understand the lash when it is put to them",
he said.

✓ "("The Cold War" by D.F. Fleming. Op. Cit. p. 630.)

Before J FK

Truman Doctrine
→ Cold War

The military begin to appear everywhere!

The Washington Star, February, 1947,

[Bobby]

"Draf" Ten of the twenty men ranking as executive ~~officer~~
officers in the State Department have been brought in
during recent months from the military service."

□

Walter
Chittenden

Fischer

In January, 1947, the Army and Navy Bulletin ~~had~~,
stated: "Today the Army has virtual control of ~~the~~
foreign affairs."

*Before
JFK*

In January, 1960, General Thomas Power, head of the Air Force Strategic Air Command, appeared before the Economic Club of New York. His speech made headlines from coast to coast. According to General Power, Russia was so far ahead of us in missiles that very shortly, it would have the capacity to wipe out American defenses in thirty minutes of nuclear attack. The General said that the Air Force would have to have many more millions of dollars to develop a full-time airborne counter-attack force to defend the country against this menace.

(*The Warfare State* by Fred Cook, op.cit., p. 11)

*Before
JFK*

At a "Strategic Seminar" held in Chicago in late September, 1960, Admiral Chester Ward stated: "The patently phony character of the reasons our "trust-the-communists, agreement-at-any-price, understand-the-Russian-fears boys have pushed off on our public and the White House makes it incredible that bad judgment alone is responsible for this suicidal negotiation by the United States."

After announcing in the strongest terms that our national objective should be complete victory over Communism he went on to say: "Instead, do you know what our national objective is...? You wouldn't believe it. It's world peace through enforceable law. In other words, some of our leaders seem to have a surrender complex."

(*"The Warfare State"* by Fred Cook, op.cit., pp. 315-317.)

For 5



JG: The theological commitment to oppose communism -- which was alien and armed and godless -- contained an element of absolutism which essentially was contrary to the American tradition of government. This was reflected in the military's fascination with the ultimate weapon. This was an irrational, Strangelovian fascination because it long since had been apparent that employment of nuclear weapons against Russia would destroy not only Russia but ourselves as well.

p. 77: (on the other hand re Europe:) "the small price for saving European capitalism made possible later vast dividends, the expansion of American capitalism, and even greater power and profits. It is this broader capability, eventually to expand and realize the ultimate potential of a region that we must recall when short term accounting and a narrow view make costly American commitments to a nation or a region inexplicable (sic)." (Italics supplied).

T/D
□

p. 79 (Third World, cont.:) "The implications of such a policy were great, requiring intervention to save American investors and friendly conservative government, and above all the maximumization of raw material production to the export of the fluctuating world market.

b } "Our purpose", Percy W. Birdwell wrote in his studies for the Council on Foreign Relations, "should be to encourage the expansion of low-cost production and to make sure that neither nationalistic policies nor Communist influence deny American interests.... (This is still Kolka.)

X/2/a

JG: Note above the sophistication and non-ideological nature of the above statement to the Council on Foreign Relations. Note the secondary concern of "national security" to economic gain -- regardless of human considerations -- which it reveals.

RE: AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

JG: In spite of the systematic effort of the government -- obsequitiously spread by most of the news media -- to rewrite history making it appear that JFK was a supporter of the disastrous course of U.S. foreign policy in the Cold War, thus blurring the motive for his assassination, the Congressional Record documents his opposition to it and to Vietnam intervention even as a Senator.

++
for (5) □

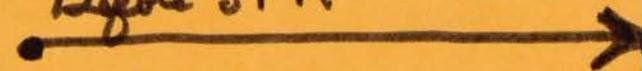
Keeping the home fires burning

The warfare structure ~~itself~~ was unable to attain permanent entrenchment in the structure of our government until the invasion of Korea arrived in 1950. Prior to that, it eked out a precarious subsistence, surviving from one crisis to the next until the American people were gradually woken from their apathy, persuaded to forget their warm feeling for the Russian people at the close of World War II and gradually ignited - step by step, apparent crisis by apparent crisis - to the point of hate and fear of the communist menace from outside. During these tenuous years between the end of the war and the arrival of the Korean war, the Pentagon never failed to seize the initiative, to ~~downplay~~ ^{tension} the underside ~~tension~~ increase the tension, to publicize relentlessly the fatal threat which the very existence of communism represented - and, above all, ceaselessly to communists

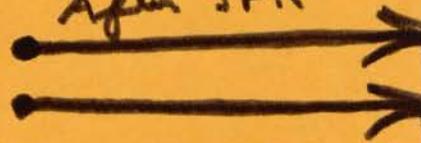
9/28/4

~~RECORDED~~

Before JFK



After JFK



MISCELLANEOUS

The
CHARRON
CHARTERS

On August 1959, General Charles Cabell - then the Deputy Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency - stated that:

"The objective of Communism is abundantly clear. The Communists want to rule the world. They have, in fact, announced their intent of world domination. And let me solemnly assure you that they are determined to carry out their intention. They have an integrated offensive, directed from Moscow, which combines military, political, psychological, economic, cultural and subversive force."³

9th document
of open &
the American
warfare war.
= nuclear
(culture con.
war = deep open)

→ NY. first shipment stopped
here for Ch 8
=

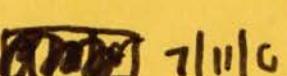
It is true enough that the Bolsheviks in 1917 announced their triumph in Russia as the beginning of a "world revolution". However, none of the early revolutions growing out of Bolshevikism really ever got off the ground. An attempted revolution in Germany was unsuccessful. With the arrival of Stalin, Russian foreign policy and objectives came to reflect his outlook. With regard to Russia, Stalin was inward oriented and disinterested in building an empire or accomplishing a world revolution.

re
Bolshevik
Commun
(to show
what's big
name of
the capital)

In June, 1960, General Charles Cabell spoke in ~~Texas~~ to the Dallas Council on World Affairs:



"I was certainly pleased to get your invitation and delighted to accept. First of all, you have given me a chance to return to Dallas. I like to do this whenever I can. Literally, I am at home here. Moreover, I share with you the interest which you are showing in international affairs, and I want to discuss an important aspect of the international scene with you..."



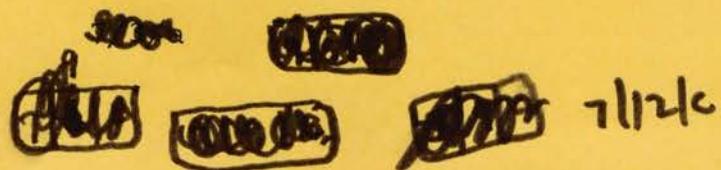
7/11/60

*claims
united
movement
Grand, fair
& all" - Did
they all believe
in a "day of
inevitable
victory?"*

"From where I sit, International Communism continues to give evidence of a determination to communize or otherwise control the world. I want to be the last person on earth knowingly to suggest that we can in any way relax our guard or diminish our efforts in fighting Communism.

"The Communists are doing everything in their power to promote the belief that the day of inevitable victory, predicted by Marx, Lenin and all their followers, is coming nearer and nearer. The Communists tell the world that the Soviet Union has overwhelming military strength. They claim that the Soviet Union will soon overtake the United States in per capita production. The Communists say they represent the wave of the future, and that they are admired by the majority of people in the new countries of Asia and Africa..."⁴

In January, 1960, General Thomas Power, head of the Air Force Strategic Command, appeared before the Economic Club in New York. The General's speech made national headlines. Russia was so far ahead of us in missiles, he said, that very shortly it would have the capability of destroying American defenses in a half-hour missile attack. The General said that the Air Force would have to have many more millions of dollars to develop a full-time airborne counter-attack in order to defend the country against the Russian menace.⁵

 71124c

Used in ④ (check)

As early as 1951, General Emmett "Rosie" O'Donnell of the Air Force, wanted to use the atomic bomb on Communist China. "They'll understand the lash when it is put to them", the General said.

~~Speaker~~

~~The people in the communist world are very difficult
shy and hard-headed. They~~

During the Cold War years, the ~~people~~^(leaders) of the communist world were very difficult and hard-headed. They seemed unable to perceive ~~our true peace-loving nature~~ and frequently referred to us as war-mongers. ~~These men~~ ~~should~~ ~~be~~ Nonetheless, General O'Donnell here we have another Air Force General patiently seeking understanding with Red China. The communist Chinese are not only difficult and hard-headed but very suspicious as well. They probably completely ~~were~~ mis-interpreted the General's effort to communicate with them.

(Consider: the French system - Lombardi? — of using bumps on head to identify. ♀: also used to determine criminality?)

7/7/6

Used in ④

(OQ: Did we really
need this quote in ④,
rather than here?)

In late 1952, Admiral Arthur Radford persuaded President-elect Eisenhower to "unleash" Chiang Kai Chek so that he would be free to attack the mainland of China. Shortly after President Eisenhower's inauguration it was announced that he had decided to let Chiang Kai Chek's Nationalist Army attack mainland China as soon as they had developed the capability. (D.F. Fleming, "The Cold War", Vol. II, p. 708. But see other citations in his footnotes)

For Mainland China's response, in terms of action, see, Fleming, p. 709, Vol. II)

7/18/4
W-2
7/18/4

On April 3rd, 1954, Admiral Radford, Chief of Naval Operations -- along with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles -- met secretly with eight Congressional leaders in an effort to persuade them to support a Congressional Resolution supporting our entry into the ~~French~~
~~colonial~~ war in Indo-China. Admiral Radford proposed that we send 200 planes from our aircraft carriers, The Essex and The Boxer -- both of which he had on alert in the area -- in order to save Dien Bien Phu.
(fleming)

(By this time)
The United States government by now already was supporting lending financial support to the French in their effort to regain their colonial control over Viet Nam. The ~~secret~~ secret meeting in April, 1954, between Admiral Radford and selected Congressional leaders reflected the intense desire of a number of our military leaders to find a way to develop an American presence in Viet Nam. ~~at~~ This developing thrust did not necessarily reflect the desire of every American military leader, however, ~~but~~ ~~gradually~~ as increasingly it came to represent the outlook of the dominant military leaders, those who had the most influence within the Pentagon and ~~upon~~ ~~it~~ outside the Pentagon — upon the nation's civilian leaders. These dominant military leaders, in turn, made the critical decisions as to which ~~age~~ of the next generation of military leaders would be promoted out of the ranks and into the stratosphere of power. ~~Naturally,~~ ~~they~~ Naturally, they selected the more aggressive among their ~~friends~~ ^(whom they) friends of the younger officers, picking those ~~who~~ most closely paralleled their ~~positive~~ ^{theological} theological commitments to the counter-revolution, to the spread of the American empire and to the unattainable goal of eradicating communism on the planet.

The military sector obtained its foot-hold ~~in~~ in Viet Nam under President Eisenhower ~~who~~ who authorized the sending of 500 advisors into the battle-scarred ~~the~~ Southeast country. It expanded its foot-hold under President ~~Eisenhower~~ Kennedy who authorized the shipment of 14,000 advisors. However, when President Kennedy in 1963

reversed his position and ordered all American troops brought home by 1965, the military sector was faced with the loss of its long-term ^{peace} peace in Viet Nam. The rest is history.

were not interested
in improving the
prospects for peace.

↓ after R. had atom bomb,
(H. bomb, too?)

In 1954, Admiral Robert Carney, the Chief of Naval Operations, announced that America inevitably soon would have to engage in "a fight to the finish with Russia".

(United Press, reported by, on May 29, 1954.)

These dogmatic pronouncements ~~sounding like~~
~~excuses for aggression by the~~ ~~the American~~
~~military leaders~~ ~~and their~~ ~~ability~~ were hardly
likely to ~~ease~~ ease the tensions of the Cold War.
However, the American military were ~~not~~ obsessed with
power and ~~feeling~~ ~~of tension~~ had no ~~use~~
~~value~~ ~~for them~~. To the contrary, the ~~Russia~~ existing
tensions worked to their advantage. The greater the tensions
the greater was the power which flowed their way.

The Such aggressive mania....

D Menninger

1919

In March, 1955, a news story in the New York Times told of an expected Red Chinese attack on Quemoy and Matsu. It was predicted that the attack would come in April. The President's military advisors, it was stated, were urging upon him a full scale atomic attack on Red China in order "to destroy its military potential and thus end its expansionist tendencies."

Shortly thereafter the Times was able to reveal that the source of the prediction of the April attack on the islands by Red China and the source of the proposed plan to attack mainland China with atomic weapons was none other than Admiral Carney, the U.S. Naval Chief of Staff. Admiral Carney had conducted his own private briefing for news correspondents of his own selection. (The New York Times, March 25, 1955)

("expansionist tendencies! Who has the expansionist tendencies?
Seize of Red China: 1/4 of human race (over 700 million). See paper.)

WTP
7/10/68

At a "Strategic Seminar" held in Chicago in late September, 1960,

Admiral Chester Ward stated that:

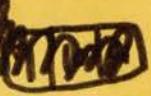
"The patently phony character of the reasons our 'trust-the communists, agreement-at-any-price, understand-the-Russian-fears boys have pushed off on our public and the White House makes it incredible that bad judgment alone is responsible for this suicidal negotiation by the United States."⁵

After announcing in the strongest terms that our national objective should be complete victory over Communism he went on to say:

"Instead, do you know what our national objective is? You wouldn't believe it. It's world peace through enforceable law. In other words, some of our leaders seem to have a surrender complex."⁶

→
"peace
= summit."
(1984: "War
is Peace.")

Shortly prior to the election of President Kennedy, Admiral Felix B. Stump, retired Commander in Chief of U.S. Military forces in the Pacific from 1953-to 1955 fired a broad-side: "World War III had already started and we are deeply involved in it". He subsequently stated that it was high time that the nation won over Communism in the Far East, and he called for the use of tactical nuclear weapons, if necessary.⁷



7/13/c

Retired Rear Admiral Chester Ward, surfacing again at a "Project Alert" in Los Angeles, accused White House advisors of shifting policy "from a priority of freedom to a priority of peace". The Admiral indicated that he did not favor preventive war but if it were called a pre-emptive strike, he would have no objection to it.⁸

M The Admiral does not like spinach, but if you call it ice cream he'll take two helpings for dessert. Undoubtedly he is against the bombing of children's schools, but what if we call them children's schools missile sites? . . .

ma 
  71141c

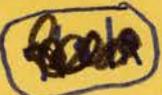
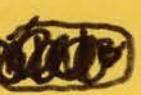
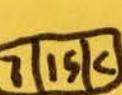
Under JPK

The Warrior Chieftains (K2)

As a candidate, John Kennedy had been convinced by Air Force pronouncements that a substantial missile gap existed, leaving the United States on the short end of a great missile gap. The fictitious information which had originated in the Pentagon, and particularly in the Air Force, had indicated that the Russians possessed 500 to 1,000 intercontinental missiles. After he was elected President and had access to more accurate information, he found that Russian missile strength had been greatly exaggerated, that the Russians possessed but a fraction of such missile power. The new President stated that he had been given false information about the existence of a missile gap. He determined to institute the strongest possible control over the rambunctious forces in the Pentagon.

On March 28, 1961, Kennedy appeared before Congress and declared:

"On January, while ordering certain immediately needed changes, I instructed the Secretary of Defense to reappraise our entire defense strategy, capacity, commitments and needs in the light of present and future dangers. The Secretary of State and others have been consulted in this re-appraisal, and I have myself carefully reviewed their reports and advice".

•     

Under JFK

President Kennedy further stated to Congress:

"Our arms must be subject to ultimate civilian control and command at all times, in war as well as peace."

Kennedy's new Secretary of Defense, Robert MacNamara, at the outset let the Joint Chiefs of Staff know that from now on he would be in charge, that all the senior officers would operate under him. Within his first week he required the top ranking officers to answer 96 basic questions.

(To Alter, See Comb, p.4)

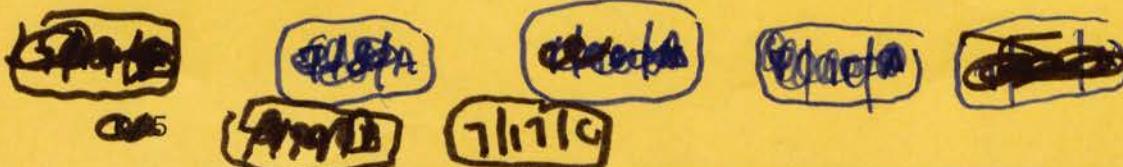
362
1000000
1000000
1000000
1000000

In California's "Project Alert", conducted first under the auspices of the Navy, a five day "anti-communism" seminar was held in Los Angeles. It subsequently conducted a five-day tour of Southern California with Senator Strom Thurmond, an Army reserve brigadier general, as the featured speaker. His repeated theme was that the country was being betrayed by a "No Win" policy in Washington. During the course of this particular operation, the navy smoothly transferred its sponsorship to its civilian cousins, the Navy League and the Marine League. ("The Warfare State" by Fred Cook, op.cit., p. 305). *D date*

Under JFK (*before
after*)

Major General Edwin A. Walker, a commander of an Infantry Division in Germany, but a few weeks before the Kennedy-Nixon election had established a special operation in his office for extremist orientation of his troops. In a speech to members of his Division he stated that more than 60% of the American Public was Communist influenced, as well as an equally high percentage of the American Press and radio.

In a separate speech he had labeled as "definitely pink" former



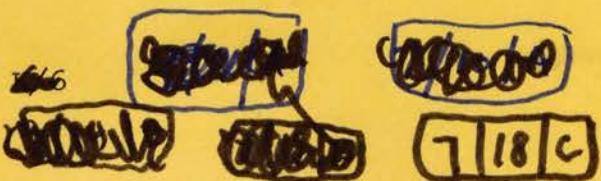
~~Reagan's initial command~~

add: ~~Demote~~
remove fr. command
while JFK was Pres.

Before +
During
JFK

President Truman and Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson (who, incidentally, had been one of the earliest advocates of our development of the hydrogen bomb). He ultimately was demoted from his command, after which he resigned his Army commission. He then travelled across the country, making a series of speeches in which he attacked everything from the United Nations to elements of the new Kennedy Administration. ("The Warfare State" by Fred Cook, op.cit., pp. 281-282.)

Date? ? Admiral Arthur Radford made a call, in a Chicago seminar, for "total victory over the Communist system, not stalemate." Admiral Radford had been Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Eisenhower. In the first Quemoy-Mateau crisis, he had supported a program to atom bomb the Chinese mainland, if necessary. ("The Warfare State" by Fred Cook, op.cit., p. 264). *Date*



JS: In April, 1961, "Strategy for Survival" conferences were held in Arkansas. Major General William E. Bullock, the area commander was reported to have personally persuaded the Armed Forces Service Committee of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce to sponsor the meeting in Little Rock. Attendance, it was reported, was pushed both through the Arkansas National Guard and the Reserve units. While the programs included one or two speakers who ~~stressed~~ are believed to have taken a broader outlook, one observer noted, "They were dominated by talk from persons who stressed the 'Communist menace in this country.'"

("The Unfree State" by Fred Koch. Apr. 1961.

p.300.)

REDACTED

REDACTED

7/19/0

Under JFK

(After military - JFK conflict pushed underground by MacNamara ordered the military to remove foreign policy comments and inciting factors from their speeches. Then, military began to work indirectly.)

(In Senate:) Senator Stuart Symington - once one of the most outspoken supporters of increased military armament, spoke:

"A condition has developed which is tragic and dangerous to the future security of our country. It has become clear that some members of the military do not intend to give up to civilian authority any of the prerogatives of excess power they have been allowed to build up over the years at the expense of civilian control. In fact, there now appears to be an organized effort on the part of some of the military to attack their civilian superiors under the vicious cloak of anonymity. This not only includes the Secretary of Defense and some of his civilian assistants, but in some cases the President himself...the point to note is that military men of high rank, disgruntled at their slice of the pie, are now attacking the core...of the American system... in a disloyal operation".

(The Warfare State by Fred Cook, op.cit., p. 5)

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Present & Pending

The New York Times of June 18, 1961, wrote: "The Pentagon is having its troubles with right wingers in uniform. A number of officers of high and middle-rank are indoctrinating their commands and the civilian population near their bases with political theories resembling the John Birch Society. They are also holding up to criticism and ridicule some official policies of the United States Government. The most conspicuous example of some of these officers is Major General Edwin A. Walker." (~~"Farewell America"~~ by James Hepburn, op.cit., p. 140) ✓

Present & Pending

General White, Chairman of the Air Force Chief of Staffs, said: "I am profoundly apprehensive of the pipe-smoking, tree-full-of-owls type of so-called professional defense intellectuals who have been brought into this nation's capitol. I don't believe a lot of these over-confident, sometimes arrogant young professors, mathematicians and other theorists have sufficient worldliness or motivation to stand up to the kind of enemy we face." (~~"Farewell America"~~ by James Hepburn, op.cit., p. 140)

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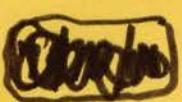
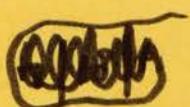
Under
SFK

"It is hard to avoid the feeling", the Toronto Globe & Mail in Canada, stated on August 9, 1961, that there is more danger of the United States applying the fatal spark. Mr. Khrushchev was not exaggerating too much when he spoke of 'war psychosis' in the United States. Over the past 15 years, the American people have been whipped into a state of hatred and fear of Communism reminiscent of the religious wars in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Some U.S. writings and speeches seem to echo the words of the fanatical Austrian Emperor who launched the Thirty Years' War: 'Better a desert than a country full of heretics!' President Kennedy is to a considerable extent a prisoner of this public attitude: his freedom of maneuver is limited. Nor is he entirely the master of his own government. There is always the possibility that in a moment of crisis the wild men in the Pentagon or the Central Intelligence Agency may take matters into their own hands. This is, in fact, the most dangerous of all the potentialities in the present situation".

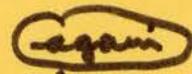
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7/22/61



Under JFK



Later, after President Kennedy was elected, Rear Admiral Ward spoke at another military seminar, which was entitled "Project Alert".

He demanded that the President withdraw his promise that America would never be the nation to strike first. "If we think that the enemy is about to strike us, we should strike first", the Admiral announced.

(The Warfare State by Fred Cook, op.cit., p. 306)

Under
JFK

Admiral Arthur Radford, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under President Eisenhower, spoke in a military seminar in Chicago. He called for "total victory over the Communist system, not stalemate". He went on to say that "the minute we become satisfied with the status quo, we have started down the road to defeat."

(The Warfare State by Fred Cook, op.cit., p. 264)

6/8

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Under JK

During the Cuban missile crisis a heated conflict occurred between Secretary of Defense MacNamara and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral George Anderson. Secretary MacNamara visited the Naval Command Center. He interrogated Admiral Anderson in extensive detail about the Navy's plans for conducting the planned blockade of Russian missile bearing ships. The Admiral regarded the intense questioning of Kennedy's civilian Secretary of Defense as unacceptable interference with the Navy's conduct of its operation. ("To Move a Nation" by Roger Hillsman, op.cit., p. 215)

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*(See following)
7/22*

Under JK

By 1962 a substantial number of the senior military officers did not accept President Kennedy's emphasis on political warfare. In a speech at Fordham University in November, General Earle Wheeler-- later to become Army Chief of Staff and, under Lyndon Johnson, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- stated that in his regard the United States was committed to military action. General Wheeler said: "Despite the fact that this conflict is conducted as guerilla warfare, it is nonetheless a military action...It is fashionable in some quarters to say that the problems in South East Asia are

*Possibly
military*

primarily political and economic rather than military. I do not agree. The essence of the problem in Viet Nam is military.
("To Move a Nation", Hillsman)*

7/24/c

Admiral George Anderson made a speech to the Navy League at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in May, 1963, in which he said: "Without respect flowing both ways between junior and senior, we have little hope of doing the jobs which we will be called upon to do."

Three days later, the White House announced that Admiral Anderson had been removed as Chief of Naval Operations and would be succeeded by Admiral David McDonald. Anderson was named Ambassador to Portugal. However, before he left, he spoke at the National Press Club, criticizing the absence of "confidence and trust between the civilians and military schedules."

("Power at the Pentagon" by Jack Raymond p. 286)

7/25/C

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~~agreed.~~ The essence of the problem in Vietnam is military".
(Italics supplied). ("To Move a Nation" by Roger Hilsman, op.cit.,
p.~~126~~)

On November 20th, ~~1963~~ 1969,

Under JFK

Harold Lord Varney, of New York, was the principal speaker before a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area. (The speech was at the Roosevelt Hotel, ~~on~~ Gloucester:
~~November 20 1963 re Varney test - or just a lead-in to Walker~~
(Source: N.O. News item - Sister of TYP).

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker, who ~~came to hear Varney~~ was ~~had left Dallas to~~ ~~visit New Orleans~~, had attended the Varney speech. General Walker invited to speak. He rapped the Kennedy administration leaders saying they were only "tools of the United Nations, which really runs this country -- and the world as well."

See
Abdul
Shah
7/25/69

Walker went on to say that "the Monroe Doctrine was a thing of the past because the signing of the United Nations Charter contradicts the policy of the document. He expressed sympathy for Madame Nu "because the bloodshed of her kin is in the hands of Kennedy".

(Italics supplied)

After Kennedy

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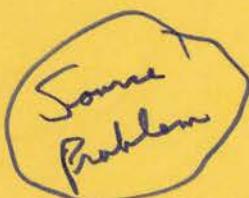
New York (AP) -- Walt W. Rostow, a national security advisor under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, says that American involvement in South East Asia has made possible a bettering of relations with Communist China. (Italics supplied)

"Without the U.S. effort in Southeast Asia, there would now be no Ping-Pong diplomacy and no presidential visit to Peking planned," Rostow writes in the September 21st issue of Look magazine. (Note:
Believe in 1971. This is with Ping-pong incident).

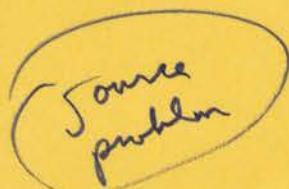
7/24/68
Rostow
7/27/c

Under JFK

"In establishing civilian control of the Pentagon as a fact of life as well as a theory, McNamara perhaps went too far in alienating service officers. He not only out-thought and out-maneuvered such potentates as General Curtis LeMay, but he sometimes humiliated them as well," wrote Time Magazine.



"With a computer's mind and a martinet's will power, McNamara remolded the United States war machine from the spasmic regidity of massive nuclear retaliation to the exquisite calibration of flexible response. He cut costs, knocked heads beneath brass hats, bullied allies into line, bowed Congressional satraps, made enemies nearly everywhere", said Newsweek magazine.



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7/28/60

After Kennedy's death

Following President Kennedy's death, the warfare chieftains renewed their pressure for the American military to be freed for more aggressive action.

General Curtis LeMay, Chief of Staff for the Air Force, was vociferous in pressing for the bombing of North Vietnam. "We are swatting flies", he said, "when we should go after the manure pile". ("To Move a Nation", by Roger Hillsman, Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, New York (1967), p. 527).

head of the Strategic Air Command, General Thomas Power¹ stated that using conventional bombs only our B-52's could "pulverize North Vietnam". General Power² flew to Washington to push for the bombing not only of North Vietnam but the bombing of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam, as well. ("To Move a Nation", by Roger Hillsman, op.cit., p. 527).

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After JFK

Speaking at the Rotary Club in Annapolis, Marine General Lewis (sic)

Walt stated:

"Our loss of Vietnam would only confirm the Communist claim that they can eventually take over the entire world by their technique of sponsoring wars of national liberation..."

"We must come to the aid of those countries whose security and freedom are important to the security of the United States. If we are not to be engulfed we must make a stand somewhere. Where shall we stand if not in Vietnam?...If we don't stop Communist aggression wherever and whenever it takes place today, our next generation will be fighting a lot tougher enemy a lot closer to home". (Italics supplied)

(fn: Fulbright, 133)

General Earle C. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs in a speech before the Association of the U.S. Army, described protesters of the war in Vietnam as "groups of interminably vocal youngsters, strangers alike to soap and reason..."

"For my part, I must confess to be a bit fatigued on this score when new words are produced, most often by the 'academic-journalist' complex, which describes vacillation as being flexible and nervousness as being compassionate." (Italics supplied)

(fn: The Evening Star, Washington, November, 1969, cited in The Pentagon Propaganda Machine, by Senator J.W. Fulbright, op.cit., p. 128-219).

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JFK*

In a speech on September 6, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Admiral John J. McCain, Jr., Commander of the Pacific Commander, stated:

"What we do here is related to a subject that should be of direct concern to every American. That topic is the threat of aggressive communism as it affects the peace of the world and American national security.

"We must be aware of the continuing threat from the ambitions, goals and activities of the Communist world. This is a real threat and a stark threat that we must recognize if there is to be peace." (Italics supplied)

(fn: From the Washington Evening Star, November, 1969, cited in Fulbright's "The Pentagon Propaganda Machine", op.cit. p. 130

*GJW
JFK*

Speaking in 1969 in Greenwood, South Carolina, General William Westmoreland, ripped the critics of the war in Vietnam:

"I am personally concerned by the continual protest against those who accept the responsibilities of leadership and who are doing their utmost to bring about an honorable peace...

• [REDACTED] 7131C

Outbursts and derision should not be against our national policies arrived at through constitutional means. In my opinion if the demonstration of last Wednesday [The October, 1969, Peace Moratorium in Washington] had been in support of our President, peace would be nearer at hand...

"Today it would seem that the words 'patriotism', 'the Defense Establishment', 'law and order', 'draft', 'obedience' 'responsibility', have become odious..."

(fn: Fulbright, p. 130-131)

abt
JFK

In Dallas, in November, 1969, General Westmoreland, speaking to an Army-Industry dinner called attention to one of the great benefits derived by us from the Vietnam war. He pointed out that medical aid had been received ^{in Viet Nam} by thousands of Americans "who had never seen a doctor." (fn: Fulbright, p. 130)

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JFK

In a hearing before the Senate's Special Air Defense Subcommittee two of the nation's top air defense generals testified that Soviet bombers could penetrate American defenses, roam the heartland of America, wiping out major cities at will.

"Our anti-bomber defense system is out-dated and of limited capability", stated the Commander-in-Chief of the North American Air Defense Command. "We still have precisely the same types of weapons that we had in the early 1960's -- but they are now ten years older and we have them in fewer numbers", he stated.

OK
JFK

The General went on to say that under present circumstances, Soviet bombers could penetrate American defenses, roam the heartland of America, wiping out all major cities at will.

OK
JFK

— [REDACTED] (7134)c

ALF
JFK

The Commanding General of the Army Air Defense Command -- not to be confused with the Chief of the North American Air Defense Command, the unit described in the preceding paragraph -- confirmed that it was imperative that the United States develop a back-up defense against this menace. The General indicated that our present posture was below the minimum force level for defending the country against a Soviet bomber attack. He testified that while the Russians have been increasing their attacking capability, our air defenses have been cut back in the last decade.

ALF
JFK

Speaking before the Baltimore USO Council General James K. Woodnough, Chief of the Continental Army Command said:

"Amid this scene of violence and threats to our national security around the world, what is the focus of the attack of militant radicals, supported by much of the news media -- who are the "bad guys" who are the targets of these attacks?

"Isn't it really a little amazing that it is the one single force in our nation that can insure national security, internal as well as external -- the so-called military-industrial complex which in the perilous days of World War II was referred to as the 'Arsenal of Democracy' by President Roosevelt.

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JFK

"I wonder how many Americans realize the fact that only last year the uniformed forces alone stood between some of our greatest cities, including the National Capital, and anarchy in the rioting that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King?"

(fn: Fulbright, p. 132)

After JFK

From Honolulu, in the late summer of 1971, came a stern warning from Admiral John S. McCain, Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command.

"The American people must not let their pre-occupation with the war in Vietnam blind them to the present and growing military strength of Communist nations in this part of the world," McCain said in an interview at his headquarters overlooking Pearl Harbor. McCain said he is particularly concerned by the recent expansion of Soviet sea power.

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7/136/c

AP in JFK

"At present construction rates, the Russians will exceed the U.S. fleet of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines in 1974.

"Without doubt the leaders of Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam are the most formidable problem Free World diplomacy has ever faced", he said.

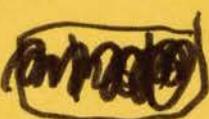
"Theirs is a long-range goal of territorial and ideological conquest", he said. "And certainly the major potential source of danger in the Western Pacific is Communist China".

AP in JFK

On Vietnam, the AP reported him as commenting, McCain said, President Nixon's plan to reduce U.S. forces to 184,000 men by December, a cut of almost 365,000 from the peak strength in 1969 is sound, safe and reasonable.

"But", he said "it is important, as we reduce our force levels, that we not leave a total vacuum which would effect the security of the American people or their vital interests in the continued security of our allies". (AP Dispatch from Honolulu)

~~7/11/82~~

Under JFK

~~Upper Smith~~